



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 25, 1908.

A. F. OF L. OFFICIALS ORDERED IMPRISONED.
PIONEER SAN FRANCISCO MOLDERS.
A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THE DIRECT PRIMARY.
ANOTHER ANSWER TO CHAS. M. SCHWAB.
THE POLITICAL REFUGEES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1908.

No. 45

A. F. of L. OFFICIALS ORDERED IMPRISONED.

PIONEER SAN FRANCISCO MOLDERS.

BY JOHN I. NOLAN.

Among some of the old-time molders of San Francisco who were charter members of Local No. 164 were James De Succa, the present treasurer of the union; John McCabe, father of William P. McCabe; Peter Foley, who died recently at a ripe old age; his brother, Michael Foley, who was secretary for a number of years; Joseph Ryall, who was president for several terms, is working at the present time in the Mare Island navy yard; P. F. Dillon, whose son, J. E. Dillon, is at the present time financial secretary of No. 164.

Among those who were very active during the latter 70's and early 80's were Joseph F. Valentine, William T. Boyce, Frank Roney, James Gilleran, Sam McKee, Arthur Baker, Dennis Gunn, Terry O'Brien, John O. Walsh (who is still as active as ever), Alonzo McDermott (still in the harness) and Frank Dowe (now owner of a shop in Guatemala, Central America).

Writing in the last *International Journal*, George M. Webb, one of those who have won their spurs in the local field, entertainingly describes "the old guard of San Francisco." In part, he says:

"I have watched Bro. 'Jimmy' De Succa, as they call him, for over a quarter of a century, and he has always been the same fighting, faithful brother from the beginning.

"It was forty-four years ago, in 1864, when the fight began for eight hours and \$4.00 a day. Many times have they been driven back in their fights in the last forty-four years, but they have always rallied around the flag, battle after battle, and said they would do better next time; and they have fought on and on, until at last they have grasped victory. 'Eight hours and \$4.00 a day,' that battle-cry was handed down from sire to son, and with the 'grand old guard' that San Francisco has always had, no wonder the young members are staunch and true and do all in their power for No. 164.

"They were never defeated; they were only stopped for the time being. And no wonder, with such members as Joseph F. Valentine, James De Succa, Billy Boyce, Sam McKee, and many others of the oldtimers I cannot mention now. No wonder they won.

"Just think! it took them forty-four years to get what they went after; but they were game and they never gave up; even in their darkest hour they got together and said, 'Win we must, no matter how long it takes!' And at last, after forty-four years of continual struggle, they won."

The principal foundries in the early days were the Union Iron Works, owned at that time by Peter Donahue, located at the corner of First and Mission streets for many years, until 1883, when the plant was moved to the Potrero.

The Risdon was located at the corner of Beale and Howard streets for a long time, and in 1901 changed to the present site in the southern part of the city.

The Fulton, another old-time shop, was situated at Fremont and Howard streets until the early 90's, when it was moved to Harbor View.

The molders have always joined other organizations in the labor movement in advancing the cause, and through the trade union they have increased wages and shortened hours.

As the *LABOR CLARION* went to press last Wednesday, the press dispatches conveyed the news that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor, had been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment by Justice Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, for violating an injunction levied in the interests of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. An appeal was taken by the three men, and they are out on bail.

While the decision was not unexpected, yet it came as a distinct shock to the trade unionists and their friends. Justice Gould issued an injunction that was believed to be so sweeping that to obey it would have abridged the rights guaranteed under the constitution of the United States. Men were prohibited from talking or writing about the situation they are so much interested in. There is no doubt that the judge-conception of the injunction law was violated. The A. F. of L. officials deemed it their duty to tell the delegates to the Denver convention, and through them, their constituents, exactly how matters stood. The "we don't patronize list" has been excluded from the columns of the *American Federationist* for some time. There was no violation of a reasonable interpretation of any power in the premises, but when a man clothed in the ermine of office for a short (or long) period passes judgment on the right of other men to talk, write or think, he is certainly going far enough to warrant a review of the issue by every thoughtful man and woman.

Public attention having been called to the importance of the injunction question, it is well to state that trade unionists have no objection to injunctions as they relate to property rights, but emphatically object to the enlargement of the equity power to include man as so much property. The right of the individual to labor, or not to labor, to buy, or not to buy, is naturally considered part of his being, and not bound by the limitations of a judge. Likewise the individual has determined views on the propriety of interfering with speech or press, for these are certainly not "property rights."

After all, the question hinges on the right to boycott. The Buck concern employs non-unionists. Are we to be stopped from informing our fellow-unionists and sympathizers of the fact? If any attempt had been made to prevent men from working for the Buck Company, or to say that the latter could not market and sell as many of its stoves and ranges as possible, then the case would be different. Unionists are vitally concerned in firms that work longer hours or pay lower wages than their competitors.

The outcome of the appeal will be anxiously awaited. The Denver convention provided for mass meetings should an adverse decision be rendered by the courts. It is certain that the injunction process will be discussed on the platform and in the press as never before. There are adequate laws to protect society and punish crime, and these laws should be used in place of the equity power assumed by some to be a proper function of any man on a bench.

The prospect of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, facing prison for twelve months is enough to cause consideration of the underlying issue, for his record as a citizen and a trade unionist places him high in the esteem of his fellows. Justice Wright to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Gompers is not a lawbreaker.

A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

BY GEORGE VAN SMITH.

What does a direct primary law mean? is a question frequently asked.

It means the legalized application of the theory of the general election system to the nomination of candidates for public office, and the insurance to every partisan of absolutely equal privileges in the exercise of his inherent rights either as an elector or as an aspirant for public office.

It means that partisan nominating conventions are replaced by popular elections, safeguarded with all the protective and coercive power of the State, at which elections every qualified elector is afforded an untrammelled opportunity to record officially his preferences in the matter of the selection of all the candidates of his party.

It means a system whereby any citizen may offer his services to his party and through his party to the public without the consent of a so-called party boss; of any special interest or clique, and without subjecting himself, his party and the electorate generally to the mischievous and inevitable trading of a delegate convention.

It means that all the candidates for elective public office are chosen as the result of the deliberation of the whole partisan electorate, instead of the alleged deliberations of a handful of professional politicians, who constitute in their mock representative character delegate conventions, or who select the delegates and control their actions. Such control is not in itself necessarily vicious. Its practice is, however, wholly antagonistic to the theory of our government. Its practice is responsible for the corrupt political bosses and rings. Its results seldom indicate anything like the will of the people, and are frequently vicious.

It means the popularizing and strengthening of party organizations by making those party organizations thoroughly representative and immediately responsive to the rank and file of partisans.

It means that public servants will owe their first and only obligation to the public and not to the professional politician, or great commercial interests which secured their nominations and election, primarily for the purpose of preserving that politician's personal organization or "protecting" those commercial interests from the people.

But generalities and recital of results are not what the trade unionist, always a practical man, seeks when he asks "What does the direct primary mean?" He wants to know how these results are attained. The working man is always the first to master and appreciate the theory and practice of reforms designed to protect him and all men in the rights of their citizenship. He wants to know "how it works." And he finds out. It was not the working man who was temporarily disfranchised by the introduction of the Australian ballot or the ballot machine. Neither held any mysteries for the man who chose to give the most perfunctory attention to them. Nor does the direct primary.

The direct primary election is a nominating election, conducted by the State as are general elections, at which all qualified electors are permitted to determine, by their ballots, who shall represent them and their parties as their partisan candidates for the

several offices to be fill by popular vote at the ensuing general election.

Official ballots are prepared for each party and with that exception there is no difference in the conduct of the primary election and the general election. The primary elections are held on the same day, during the same hours and at the regular polling places throughout the state or political subdivision within which nominations are to be made.

By registration every elector may qualify to participate in the primary election, exactly as he now qualifies for participation in primary and general elections, and by such registration he is protected in the right to vote the primary election ticket of the party of his choice. And upon the presentation of a small petition and affidavit of his candidacy he may have his name placed upon his party ticket as a candidate for any office which he is legally qualified to hold.

For example: "A" desires to become a candidate for the State Assembly. His party vote in his assembly district at the last general election, or presidential election, was 2,000. He secures the signatures of not less than 60 nor more than 200 of the qualified electors of his party in that district to a petition or nominating paper. He files his petition or nominating paper with the county clerk, registrar of voters, or secretary of state, as the case may be. With his nominating paper he files his oath or affirmation that he is a qualified elector within the district in which he seeks nomination; that he is a member of the party whose nomination he seeks, and that if nominated and elected he will qualify and serve. If, upon comparison with the great register, the signatures upon his petition or nominating paper are found to be bona fide, his name is placed on the official primary election ballot of his party as a candidate for nomination to the designated office.

The last day for filing nomination papers and affidavits is fixed by law at a date sufficiently prior to the date of the primary election to enable the state, county and city officials charged with the preparation of the ballots to verify, complete and make the same public, a specified number of days before the primary election. Party organizations and officials have nothing to do with the preparation or printing of the official primary ballots, except as the lists of names of aspirants for party nominations may be submitted to party committees or party chairmen for the purposes of securing accuracy in names or such minor corrections as might be suggested by such committees or chairmen. The ballot is a matter between the candidate and the state. The names of all candidates are grouped under the designations of the offices for which they seek nomination, upon the ballots of their respective parties.

Exactly the machinery employed in general elections is provided for in primary elections. The officers charged by law with the duty of furnishing ballots, return sheets, etc., for general elections, are charged with furnishing the same for primary elections.

The polling, canvass and return of the primary election vote is identical with the polling canvass and return of the general election vote, except that the vote of each political party is canvassed and returned independently.

The elector presents himself at his regular polling place. His right to receive the official primary ballot of his party is subject only to the challenges provided by the constitution and code or statute. If his name be on the register, he receives the official ballot of his party from the ballot clerk and proceeds to a booth to mark the same, as a general election ballot is marked.

In all of the direct primary states, one blank space is left under each group of candidates in which the elector may write the name of any person whom he desires to nominate for such office, and whose name is not printed thereon, and on the primary election ticket voted at the primary election next preceding a general election a blank space is left at the bottom of the ballot in which space the elector may write

the name of the person who is his choice for precinct committeeman.

The primary election polls are open throughout the day and in all but one or two of the direct primary states, the hours are the same as those for general elections. The few departures from this rule have been on the side of increasing the hours for the primary election rather than decreasing them.

Having indicated by the prescribed marks on his ballot, his preference of candidates for the several nominations and committeeman, if any, the elector folds his ballot, hands it to the ballot-box clerk and is checked off as having voted, on the precinct register. The ballots of all parties are placed in the same ballot box.

When the polls are closed, the election officials open the boxes and compare the whole number of ballots therein with the whole number of votes cast. The party ballots are then segregated and counted and the vote for each and every candidate separately recorded on the precinct return sheets.

The candidate receiving the highest number of votes of his party for an office is declared the nominee of his party for that office. He receives a certificate of nomination from the official charged with issuing certificates of election, and his name is placed on the official general election ballot as the nominee of his party without any further act on his part. And he is in fact the nominee of his party since his nomination comes not from an organization or an organizer but from the rank and file of his party, who, by their votes, have declared that he shall represent them as their candidate at the general election polls. Reduced to its simplest terms, the direct primary election means the application of the principle of majority rule to the government of parties and the selection of candidates, which is the very essence of theory of popular government.

With the direct primary, only the majority can rule. It is erroneously asserted that under the delegate convention "the people have the last and best say." In fact and actual experience they have no determining voice in either the first or last instance. None will seriously contend that the people of any party control the conventions of that party. What is true in one party is generally true in another.

Delegate tickets are not selected by the people. The partisan, if he participates in a primary election for delegates at all, may choose between two or more combinations of men, whom usually he does not know as to their personality, and generally knows as little as do the delegate candidates themselves about the men or principles these delegates will espouse or annunciate. He is not content with the ticket nominated by his party, and ninety-five per cent of all the electors of this country are partisans. He discovers that the other parties working under exactly the same system and conditions have nominated men generally no better and no worse than the candidates of his own party. He votes his partisan affiliations. He has little if any choice in the last instance, and he had none in the first instance.

Under a direct primary system every partisan has a voice in the first instance. The freedom of the system from personal or organization domination is an invitation to the best men of his party to present themselves as candidates for the public service. That invitation will be promptly accepted. And the candidacy of two or three conspicuously capable and clean men is the best antidote for the clamorous candidacy of the other kind of men. The candidates submit themselves not to the will of a few delegates or a boss but to the will of the whole party. To contend that the parties will reject the best men and nominate the indifferent or bad men is to deny the theory of self government, and is a refusal to see the benefits derived by the people of more than half the states of this union, who are selecting their candidates by direct vote, either at legalized primaries or through extra legal or voluntary systems.

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THE TANSEY DEFENSE LEAGUE.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:
Greeting—Some few weeks ago we sent you a letter asking for financial assistance for our brother, John J. Tansey, who is now in prison charged with having slain Officer McCartney. As we stated in that letter, we believe Brother Tansey is innocent, and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, and for that reason we are very desirous that he obtain a retrial of his case, believing that he will be ultimately exonerated.

We are pleased to inform you that through your generous assistance we have secured the services of able counsel, and have every hope of a successful termination of the case.

Below is the list of unions and the amounts donated to the Tansey Defense fund: Shoeworkers' Union, \$10.00; Stationary Engineers, Local No. 64, \$10.00; International Association Machinists, No. 168, \$10.00; Carpenters, Local No. 483, \$25.00; Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 226, \$5.00; Sailors' Union of Pacific, \$25.00; Butchers' Union, No. 115, \$5.00; Molders, No. 164, \$5.00; Auxiliary Machinists, No. 1, \$5.00; Millmen's Union, No. 422, \$5.00; Brotherhood of Teamsters, \$50.00; Garment Workers, No. 131, \$10.00; Musicians' Union, \$5.00; Pattern Makers' Union, \$5.00; Boiler Makers' Union, \$5.00; Janitors' Union, \$5.00; Electrical Workers, No. 537, \$5.00; Hod Carriers, \$50.00; Hoisting Engineers, No. 51, \$25.00; Window Shade Workers, No. 1, \$5.00; Felt and Composition Workers, \$23.00; Ship Drillers, \$5.00; Stabblers' Union, \$5.00; Waitresses' Union, No. 48, \$10.00; Typographical Union, \$5.00; Long shore Lumbermen's Union, \$25.00; Glass Blowers, No. 22, \$4.00; Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 24, \$7.00; Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410, \$2.50; Bakery Wagon Drivers, No. 10, \$5.00; Water Workers, \$5.00; Bay and River Steam Boatmen's Union, \$25.00; Photo Engravers' Union, \$2.50.

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TO ORGANIZED LABOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—Some time ago several members of my own and other unions formed a committee called the John Tansey Defense League, and appealed to organized labor for financial assistance to enable me to obtain legal counsel to try and secure a retrial of my case. We believe if we can secure a retrial that I shall be exonerated of the unjust charge placed against me.

I am innocent, before God, and cannot believe that I shall be vindicated.

You, through your generous support, have enabled me to secure an attorney who will do his utmost to get a retrial for me, and for this I send you my sincere thanks, and pray Almighty God that He may bless you for your kindness to an unfortunate brother in distress.

Wishing you a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year," I beg to remain, fraternally yours,
JOHN J. TANSEY.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE JOURNAL.

The first number of the *American Photo-Engraver* came to hand during the week. It is a well printed sixteen-page booklet, with a four-page cover, and will be issued monthly. International President Matthew Woll is the editor. Samuel Gompers contributes a paper on "The Trade Union Movement and Labor Press." On other pages appear craft news and special articles of interest, and, judging from the initial number, the success of the *Photo-Engraver* is assured.

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THE END OF A LONG FIGHT.

After a struggle of five years' duration, peace has finally been declared between the Santa Clara Building Trades Council and J. F. Parkinson. Parkinson has signed an agreement whereby he agrees to unionize the mill and contracting business in which he is associated, including the employees of L. S. Bean.

The history of the case reaches back to February, 1904, when a boycott was instituted against the J. F. Parkinson Company by the Building Trades Council. Previous to that time nearly every industry in Palo Alto had been unionized, the retail clerks being the last to complete their organization. Parkinson refused to accede to the demands of the clerks for earlier closing.

With the start of the trouble, Parkinson quickly declared for the open shop basis, founded a paper, called the *Citizen*, to support his views and became president of the state organization of the Citizens' Alliance. He applied for an injunction in the Superior Court restraining the unions from boycotting his business, and under Judge Hiram D. Tuttle the restraining order was ultimately made permanent and the Parkinson Company was awarded damages of \$1. The unionists appealed the case. On December 8th a decision handed down by Chief Justice Beatty reversed the finding of the lower court.

The Palo Alto *Citizen* (Mr. Parkinson's paper) of December 13th printed the agreement signed between his company and the representatives of the Building Trades Union. The article bore the heading: "Unionized? Yes. Why?" Then appears the following statement signed by J. F. Parkinson:

"We are amenable to the laws, and our injunction case in the Superior Court of Santa Clara County having been reversed by the Supreme Court of California, it is our desire to demonstrate a spirit of acquiescence.

"For five years, lacking about sixty days, the Parkinson Company has been running its material and construction business 'open shop.'

"Why did we unionize?"

"Because we are ambitious to build up a large business. We are ambitious for our family. And the limited field of Palo Alto offered no grounds for such increases and ambitions.

"Palo Alto's contractors calling themselves 'open shop' adherents expected our plant and investment to pay dividends and support the necessities of man without patronage. It has, and we have no complaint. The incident has passed with us.

"To our good friends who originally and continuously stood with us we owe a debt of gratitude and our obligations to them are many. To the deserters we will say, 'we blush at your shame.' To those who rode in our bandwagon without tickets we will say, 'you had a long ride that cost you nothing—if you made money out of it and are pleased, peace be with you.'

"If Palo Alto's 'open shop' contingency can select a better general now is its opportunity. We have neither friends to favor nor foes to punish. We are here for business, and, on an equal footing with California's general conditions in the material and contracting business we will risk the results."

Under the heading, "Will the *Citizen* Unionize?" Mr. Parkinson proceeds:

"We are at present organizing a company, incorporating the *Citizen* Printing and Publishing Company. Sufficient capital has been subscribed to make it a very strong weekly, semi-weekly or possibly a daily publication.

"The *Citizen* will reserve the right to criticize unionism whenever it is wrong; and it will also reserve the right to express its views upon questions of a political, religious or business nature, or any other matter worthy of the attention of a live newspaper.

"It will endeavor to give its readers something in each issue that will be original and worth reading.

"The *Citizen's* first aim will be to boost for Palo Alto and to harmonize the town's progressive interests, letting alone the disturbing elements.

"About unionizing the *Citizen*. If the Typographical Union can 'show us,' we'll talk with its authorized representatives."

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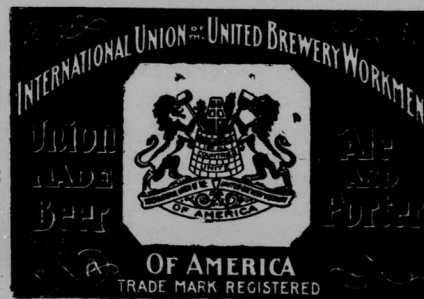
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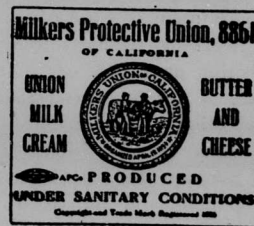


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ARRIVAL OF BOOKBINDERS' PRESIDENT.

Robert Glockling, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, arrived in San Francisco last Saturday. He was met by a delegation from the local, and he is "in the hands of his friends." The latter are giving the visitor an example of western hospitality, and Mr. Glockling is authority for the statement that he is being royally entertained.

The international president is making his first visit to the Pacific Coast. He is an affable man, and when he leaves San Francisco will have added to his many friends throughout the land. Beside his attractive personality, Mr. Glockling is a trade unionist of distinction. He is well versed in the movement, and has shown ability in the various departments of work that fall to an international president. Mr. Glockling is president of the Joint Conference Board of the international officers of unions in the printing trades.

The visitor was entertained at a banquet last Wednesday evening, and tomorrow (Saturday) evening he will be the guest at a reception in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple. Both these functions were held under the auspices of the bookbinders and the bindery women, and organized labor generally joins hands in extending a hearty welcome to Robert Glockling.

SACRAMENTO'S FREE LABOR BUREAU.

The Mayor of Sacramento has appointed Frank Cooke, secretary of the Federated Trades Council and a member of the Bookbinders' Union, as commissioner of labor of the bureau maintained by the Capital City municipality. The Mayor's appointment was subsequently confirmed by a unanimous vote of the city board of trustees.

The central labor body of Sacramento, in 1900, urged the establishment of a free labor bureau. The citizens co-operated, and the result was that authority was inserted in the city charter by the board of freeholders. Mr. Cooke was asked to take the office as soon as created, but declined.

The objects of the labor bureau are to bring the employer and the unemployed together without expense to either, and to relieve the taxpayer of the burden of supporting the improvident classes.

The *Sacramento Star* says:

"Back in 1893 Frank Cooke was the leader of a committee which sought to have a free labor bureau established by the freeholders in the charter. The freeholders compromised by giving the trustees a right to establish such a bureau. But the trustees did not take the necessary action until the administration of Mayor Clark, when Cooke's active work again brought the matter to public attention. The labor bureau as conducted by the city has proven the biggest kind of a success, one of the most important and valuable branches of municipal activity, and the appointment of Cooke is a recognition of his services in working so hard to establish the bureau. The position pays \$100 per month salary, with an allowance of not to exceed \$50 per month for office rent and other expenses."

Frank Cooke's friends are by no means confined to Sacramento. He is an "old guard" in the labor movement, and his friends throughout the State will be pleased to read that Mayor White has recognized merit in selecting a commissioner for an institution that has an established place in Sacramento's municipal household.

AN INDICATION OF PROGRESS.

The *Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades* says: "One of the significant results of the election in Maine this year was the adoption by the voters of the principle of the initiative and referendum. Maine has voted, in short, that the people shall have the power to pass upon the acts of the legislature, either confirming them or nullifying them by direct vote. The people also will have the power to originate legislation. The Pine Tree State, noted for its conservatism, has thus at a bound gone a long way toward direct legislation by the people. Its act is as radical in a way as anything in the constitution of the brand new State of Oklahoma."

UNIONS FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE.

Labor Union Day at the Tuberculosis Exhibition in New York City on Sunday, December 13th, was a great success. A large crowd filled the assembly hall and paid the closest attention to the speeches made on the relation of the white plague to the wage earners.

William A. Coakley, president of the Central Federated Union, said that the labor movement has for many years struggled against tuberculosis. He told of the unhealthy condition surrounding his trade—lithographing, and said that few people realize that the pretty celluloid Christmas calendar which they buy has been made at the expense of the lives of the lithographers. The putting on of bronze, he said, causes these workers to swallow the bronze dust, which settles on their lungs, causing tuberculosis.

The next speaker was Daniel Harris, of the Cigarmakers' Union and president of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York. He said that tuberculosis is caused by the adverse social and economic condition existing to-day. Mr. Harris said that statistics show that the stone cutters head the list of occupations affected by tuberculosis, and that bankers are at the bottom of the list. The cigarmakers are third, he said. He told of the strenuous fight made by the Cigarmakers' Union against this deadly disease and the successful results which followed. In 1888 51 per cent. of the deaths of union cigarmakers was due to tuberculosis. In 1905 this percentage had been reduced to 24 per cent. Mr. Harris said that high wages and short hours for wage earners are the best weapons to be used against this disease.

Dr. John B. Huber, of Fordham University, told of the history of the disease, and said that consumption is less prevalent to day than it has been in previous years. He predicted that the disease will be wiped out in twenty years.

John L. Cahill, of Typographical Union No. 6, told of the fight being made by the printers against tuberculosis. He said that the union label is an emblem of health. The union label shows that the products have been made under sanitary conditions. He added that the printers believe in the motto of their international president, James M. Lynch, which is "Be conservative in your demands for higher wages, but be radical in your demands for sanitary conditions."

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

Here is a minister who appreciates the editor. At a recent editorial convention he gave the following advice: To save an editor from starvation, take his paper and pay him promptly. To save him from bankruptcy, advertise in his paper liberally. To save him from despair, send him every item of news you can get hold of. To save him from profanity, write your correspondence plainly on one side of the sheet and send it as early as possible. To save him from mistakes, bury him. Dead people are the only ones who never make mistakes.

* * *

At a dinner party the coachman was called upon in an emergency to assist in waiting upon the guests, among whom was a very deaf old lady. The coachman, in passing the vegetables, comes to the deaf lady.

"Peas, mum?" says Jehu.

No answer.

"Peas, mum?" (louder).

Still there was no answer from the old lady, who at this moment lifts her ear trumpet interrogatively toward the man.

Glancing down and seeing the tube he ejaculates in a whisper, "Well, it's a new way of taking them, but I suppose she likes it. Here goes!" and down went the peas into the ear trumpet.

* * *

"When I get to Heaven," said a woman to her Baconian husband, "I am going to ask Shakespeare if he wrote those plays."

"Maybe he won't be there."

"Then you ask him," said the wife.



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FRUITS OF THE ANTI-JAP CONVENTION.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The success of the Anti-Japanese Convention held in this city on Sunday, December 6th, has surpassed our expectations. This movement, that had its humble origin in the little band of self-sacrificing members from the laundry industry, has spread over the entire Pacific Coast during the last nine months to such an extent that we have decided upon forming a central body, with jurisdiction over the various branch leagues west of the Rockies.

The convention has been productive of beneficial results. Not only has it brought together all those interested in the laundry industry, but it has also interested many others in different crafts who are suffering from the blight of Asiatic competition. Since our convention, the laundry interests in Marin County have come together and organized, and reports received from Fresno, Portland and Seattle indicate that in the near future there will be branch leagues in these cities. A great deal of the work of the convention has been turned over to the parent body in San Francisco to execute, such as assisting in organizing in the various localities throughout the coast and in strengthening those organizations already formed.

In the near future a mass meeting will be held in San Francisco under the auspices of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, to which representatives from the employers and employees of the various crafts who have to compete against Asiatics will meet and deliberate upon the most feasible plan of organizing one grand anti-Japanese movement.

Some of the more important resolutions adopted at the convention are printed below. We call attention to a resolution that endorses the working policies of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and calling upon all believers in Oriental exclusion to give said league their hearty support, not only morally, but financially.

It was decided on the 6th inst. that the next Anti-Jap Laundry Convention will be held in this city in about three months' time.

The laundry drivers of San Francisco took the initiative steps resulting in the formation of an Anti-Jap League, comprised of each of the three branches of the business. To finance the movement the drivers and workers each agreed to contribute \$100.00 per month and suggested that the employers contribute at the rate of 10 cents per capita for each employee.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

WHEREAS—Representatives of various laundry interests, covering practically the entire state, in convention assembled to consider the inroads being made by the Japanese in this particular line of industry, have thoroughly investigated the situation, and

WHEREAS—Said investigation has clearly demonstrated the following conditions, to wit: That the Japanese are rapidly establishing laundries all over the Pacific Coast, and have already succeeded in depriving a large number of women and girls of this means of employment, that the difference between the Oriental and the white man's standard of living is so great, enabling a Jap to live upon such a low wage scale that no Caucasian who prizes the necessities and comforts of an American home can successfully meet and maintain the same, that unless ways and means are devised and put into successful operation to check this rapidly growing menace, it is but the question of a few years when the laundry business of our Pacific Coast will be entirely under control of the Japanese; therefore be it

Resolved, that the convention does now sound an alarm and urge the laundry interests all over the Pacific Coast to bestir themselves to the very grave danger that threatens to deprive them of the means of earning a living consistent with a white man's standard, and be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that the success attained by Japanese in various lines of business is due almost entirely to the fact that their patrons as a rule are ignorant of the danger they are fostering, and that when the general public becomes alive to the danger confronting us Japanese

success along business lines in this country will have become a thing of the past; therefore be it

Resolved, that we urge upon owners, drivers and inside workers the need of their acting in concert in a movement to educate the people to the grave danger threatening our western civilization and general prosperity, through bestowing patronage on a race whose prosperity means that the Oriental instead of the white man's standard shall prevail within our borders, and be it further

Resolved, that we heartily endorse the plan of campaign now being waged against Japanese by the laundry interests of San Francisco and adjacent localities under the name of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, and that this convention strongly urges that such leagues be organized in all localities where Jap laundries have been established.

Much enthusiasm was displayed at the banquet given by the laundry employees of the peninsula to their employers last Saturday night in Odd Fellows' hall.

The banquet was given in recognition of the earnest work that has been done to combat the Japanese laundries and was organized by Miss Kathleen Hughes of the San Mateo laundry, J. Chanteloup, the proprietor, acting as a most efficient caterer.

With Remi Alliarines acting as toast master, W. J. Miller of Redwood City, president of the Peninsula League, was called upon for a few remarks. Hugh McMahon, president of the San Francisco Anti-Japanese League, made the most forcible speech, calling on the members of the league for constant and earnest work.

Dan Gorman, president of the San Francisco laundry workers, humorously depicted some of the phases of laundry work and the aims and conflicts of the league with the Japs, who have so largely invaded the local field.

Ruby, who was dining with her elders, was given her choice of dessert. "Which will you have, Ruby, ice cream or jam?" her indulgent father asked. After a moment's hesitation she said—"Give me a little of each and a lot of both."

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. **

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My New Year's Resolution

RESOLVED: That I shall begin the New Year by wearing a Suit of Clothes and an Overcoat made to order by the famous Irish Tailors, Kelleher & Browne.

WHY?

Because these suits are perfect in fit and style.

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Because a reduction of 15% is offered on winter suitings and Irish tweeds.

Because Kelleher & Browne give better value for the money than found elsewhere.

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LABOR CLARION

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The first page article on the direct primary should be read carefully. George Van Smith, the political editor of the "Call," is an authority on the subject. He willingly acceded to a request to present a clear exposition of the subject to the constituency of the LABOR CLARION. For this Mr. Van Smith has our thanks. The direct primary and its initiative and referendum adjuncts are before the public as vital questions, and the views of men who have made a close study of such matters are always welcome.

The second part of the address delivered by Raymond Robins before the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. was crowded out of this issue. It will be printed next week.

Andrew Carnegie, in his library days, believes the tariff rates should be discontinued on steel, because the industry is able to stand on its feet. Chas. M. Schwab, who is described by Mr. Carnegie as a "genius," thinks the protective tariff should prevail. There is a difference of opinion. Mr. Carnegie is through with the collection of millions. Mr. Schwab is engaged collecting. When the "genius" commences to endow institutions he will probably agree with his predecessor. Then we will have a younger man again struggling with watered stock, paying dividends and writing diatribes against the American mechanic because he wants to live like a citizen and support and educate his children. And so the game goes on. It's a case of "tag," only the American mechanic isn't in the game—as yet.

Up in Portland they have a relic of prehistoric times. His name is Charles K. Henry, a real estate dealer. A new city charter is under discussion. The commission has on its membership C. M. Rynerson, organized labor's representative, and Dr. C. H. Chapman. Mr. Henry objected to these men because they are not taxpayers. He doesn't want non-citizens, non-taxpayers, non-residents, dreamers, doctrinaires or Socialists. To a reporter of the *Portland Labor Press* he said: "Dr. Chapman endeavored to get a clause in the charter requiring that all franchises for railroad rights of way, extensions and spurs be submitted to the people before they be granted, and that railroads be above or below the grade of the street. Now this would hurt business. I must protect the rights of my patrons." Pressed for a reason why Mr. Rynerson should be removed, Mr. Henry simply said he didn't believe in "making flesh of one and fowl of another." Dr. Chapman certainly proposes a crime against the dollar—he wants to permit the people to decide whether their streets shall be kept or given away. Mr. Henry should change his name, for it has honored associations. He should then attempt to realize that all the people should be represented on a charter commission, for obvious reasons, and that, because a man is poor in the world's goods, no reason exists why he should be refused recognition, for we are all taxpayers, directly and indirectly, and the poor man is frequently engaged contributing to the rich man's power to pay taxes.

ANOTHER ANSWER TO CHAS. M. SCHWAB

Editorially and otherwise in the San Francisco papers the steel millionaire proprietor of the Union Iron Works has been severely criticised for his "rotary" remarks at the "rotary" dinner in the St. Francis Hotel. There could be no better refutation of Mr. Schwab's onslaught on union labor than the following article from the pen of H. W. Kerrigan, Commissioner of the Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Branch of the California Metal Trades Association, for, as a representative of the employers, Mr. Kerrigan deals calmly and yet trenchantly with the situation, does not deal in personalities, and his knowledge of actual conditions in the local field is unexcelled:

"There seems to be a false impression, especially on the part of architects, engineers and property owners, that labor conditions in the city at the present time are retarding the wheels of progress, and that we have not the capacity and equipment in the shops and the proper mechanics to do the work. This idea might have been a just one in the past, but those conditions have changed during the last six months or more, being perfected by an agreeable understanding between the iron and building trades with the employers, proving that conciliatory bargaining between the California Metal Trades Association and the Iron Trades Council on an understanding of their agreement for shorter hours will secure better work from the mechanics as a result.

"One of the principal and most noticeable contentions of the various architects and contractors is that the workmen of San Francisco at the present time are not first class and will not work their full quota of hours per day, thus making it difficult for our manufacturing plants in iron and steel to compete with the east. This impression of working conditions is absurd when we know positively that the workmanship on different articles of manufacture, principally in the building and iron trades, is the finest in the United States today, and it can be proven comparatively why it is so.

"In the first place, this has been brought about by the working conditions in the east. The financial depression and the little work to be had as a consequence in the east, and the rebuilding of San Francisco attracting the iron and building trades, caused an influx from the east of these trades. The result was that it was an indiscriminate mass that arrived here, the good and the bad alike. Out of this army of workmen was built the greatest organization of mechanics in the state, who, while the city was in a state of dissolution and divided interests, with no responsibility of equipment or stock in trade to hamper them, developed into one of the greatest labor machines in the world, and is so today. The membership of this organization was not made up of a foreign element, but of good, representative American workmen and citizens, although some were of questionable ability—which would naturally follow in times such as succeeded the earthquake. These same men settled here, the good mechanics segregated from the bad, as times became hard after we felt the depression in finances, depleting the shops of workmen; thus the good mechanics were kept in the shops and still are there. Most of them have brought their families here and have bought homes, making them the best kind of citizens, circulating their money as they do, and not like the foreign workmen, who in the majority of cases do not have their families here, but send their money away to some foreign country, we receiving no benefit whatever in its circulation.

"Summing it all up, there has been a general cleaning up and improvement, but woefully lacking is an understanding of conditions by those who should investigate before passing criticism as to the cause of inefficient workmanship that may have existed immediately after the fire in the rush of building, but which does not exist at the present. So, really, what we need is more patriotism and 'get-together' spirit for home industry that is affecting the progress of both the employer and employee and the ultimate development of the greatest city in the western world."

THE POLITICAL REFUGEES.

It is a long time since the people of these United States were exercised over the question of extraditing men who sought an asylum in "the land of the free." Jan Janoff Pouren in New York, and Christian Rudowitz in Chicago are struggling for their freedom. Their cries have awakened responses in many quarters, and leading newspapers and magazines have joined hands with earnest men in mass meetings and with the compatriots of those confined in prison.

"First wash your bloody hands." Such was the reply of the New England conscience to the Czar's demand for the extradition of Pouren, held since last January in a cell of the Tombs prison in New York City.

Jan Pouren was taken into custody by the Federal authorities at the request of the Russian government as a common criminal under charges of murder, arson, burglary and attempted murder. In the long drawn out proceedings before Commissioner Shields he was completely exonerated of the murder charges. As to the other offences, it was conclusively shown that they were acts of war committed during the revolutionary rising of the Baltic provinces of Russia in the years 1905 and 1906. Even the evidence introduced by the Russian government showed that Pouren had taken an active part in the revolutionary rising. Nevertheless Commissioner Shields ordered in favor of the Czar's demand.

From this opinion an appeal has now been taken to the President and to the American people as a high tribunal of public opinion.

When Franklin H. Wentworth, the famous Boston orator, gave vent to his righteous indignation recently in the historic hall of Cooper Union in New York, thundering at the Czar: "First wash your bloody hands," the immense assembly responded in frantic applause.

The speaker had given voice to the thought that was in everybody's heart, trembling on every lip.

The civilized world shudders as it beholds the cold and cruel butchery in which the Czar's henchmen indulge since the temporary defeat of the Russian people. It responds warmly to Tolstoy's noble protest against these unspeakable atrocities. But it believes itself powerless to stay the hands of the Russian barbarians at home.

The case is different when the Czar now reaches over the sea in an attempt to seek another victim who has found a refuge on American soil. Jan Pouren, though merely a poor Lettish peasant, will be defended by the American people against the Russian torturers and hangman. From ocean to ocean the American answer to the Czar will be:

"First wash your bloody hands."

Early in the month, in Chicago, United States Commissioner Foote decided that Christian Rudowitz must go back to Russia. As a result there was held a monster mass meeting, participated in by seventy-five organizations, all members of the newly formed defense league. Commissioner Foote was of the opinion that the offense committed was not of a political nature, though there was abundant evidence to show connection with the revolutionary movement and none with crime, except that offered by the Czar's emissaries.

"Rudowitz will not go back to Russia until the last ditch is taken in the fight against extradition," said his lawyer, Clarence Darrow. "Hundreds of organizations all over the country will be banded together for his assistance before the week is over. I am still of the opinion that the Rudowitz case has been prosecuted so vigorously by the Russian government just for the purpose of impressing the people there that America no longer can be considered a place of refuge. If Rudowitz is not returned to Russia his fellow political conspirators will be strengthened in their antagonism to the Czar and his form of government, knowing that a haven of refuge waits for them here if needed."

San Francisco friends of freedom should petition the President of the United States to exercise his prerogative to refuse extradition.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

The Legal Phase of Extradition.

Mr. Lyman Abbott of New York, in discussing the legal phase of the Pouren case, had this to say:

"It is a well-settled principle, alike in England and America, that an accused shall not be surrendered for a political offense, nor if his surrender is demanded in order to try him for a political offense. Extradition proceedings are based on the assumption of law that the person extradited will have a fair trial in the country to which he is returned. But in this case the legal assumption is negated by the well-known facts. Just trials in the Anglo-Saxon sense of the term are almost unknown in Russia. We have no reason to believe that Pouren will not be subjected to ill-treatment."

In the celebrated Amistad case, in which Judge Judson was asked to deliver to Spain a mutinied ship load of African slaves, the court declared:

"Bloody be their hands; they shall not sigh for Africa in vain, they shall yet embrace their kindred."

The defendants—admittedly murderers—were thereupon freed and returned to Africa.

* * *

The Rights of the People.

It is nauseating to read a paragraph like this in a local daily newspaper:

"Uncle Joe Cannon will have an easier time at this session of Congress. There are some members who think they have claims on the Speaker, and did not hesitate to make known their feelings during the recent campaign, who will hesitate to embarrass him with strenuous demands for recognition."

The foregoing is another evidence of subserviency to the power of the Speaker. If a man soliciting the suffrages of the people, or the people themselves, are not permitted to express views on arbitrary processes of government—or mis-government—without the possibility of losing their rights in Congress, then it may truly be said that the critics have good ground for their adverse opinions on things in general. The quoted paragraph is the same, in substance, as others in the press of the United States. To secure recognition in Congress a representative must praise Mr. Cannon in and out of season, whether he deserves praise or not, or else run the risk of sitting like a knot on a log. "Representative government" is fearfully and wonderfully constructed, judging from some views.

* * *

What the Union Has Done for Laundryworkers.

The Los Angeles Record has printed an article on the work of the trade union for those who toil in laundries. In part, the paper says:

"In a non-union laundry some years ago Mrs. Nellie Bechtol says she got only \$5 or \$6 a week, and worked from twelve to fifteen hours a day. The change for the better from the standpoint of the employees, she attributes to the efforts of the union."

"Indeed, I do believe in standing by the union," Mrs. Bechtol declared, and there was nothing perfunctory about the way she proclaimed her loyalty. The support that she and her fellow members give the union is more than cheerful. It is enthusiastic.

"Of course, they cannot and do not expect that their enthusiasm in the matter will infect the public. What they do assert, however, is that the union laundries deserve public support because they do better work than the others."

"The union laundries turn out better work," Mrs. Bechtol says, "because they pay better wages and get better workmen. The shorter hours are also effective in improving the work."

"I can't say that we are satisfied," said C. E. Lawrence of the Sanitary laundry, and a representative member of the union. "We want an eight-hour day. I can do as much work in eight hours as I can do in ten. Our wages are still too low. But while we have more to work for, we have already accomplished much and that we owe to the union."

"Getting higher wages and shorter hours for the laundry workers of the city has been a bitter struggle."

"There are 3,000 of these workers, according to W. A. Vanna, the secretary of the union. An average

advance of \$1 a week takes \$150,000 a year from the earnings of their employers."

"The owners of the laundries," Mr. Vanna says, "are members of the Laundrymen's Club, and act together as a unit in opposition to the union. Out of the twenty-eight or thirty steam laundries in the city, only three are union. At others, if a girl admits she is a member of the union when she applies for work she is told that the position has been filled."

"The burden of securing better conditions in the laundries falls on the minority of the workers that are members of the union. Most of them are women and girls. They contribute from 50 cents to \$1 a month out of their wages to carry on the work."

"What have they accomplished?" was asked.

"We have put a stop to child labor," they say. "This is true of all the laundries, for the union watches them all and prosecutes for any violation of the child labor law."

"Instead of a working day of fourteen hours or more, the union laundries now have a nine-hour and most of the others a ten-hour day. The efforts of the union have greatly improved the conditions even in the non-union plants."

"The union scale calls for \$6 to \$18 a week, according to the work. As a matter of fact none of the union workers is getting less than \$7. In the non-union plants the wages are as low as \$4."

"Two of the large non-union laundries," Mr. Vanna declared, in speaking of the value of union support, "were practically built by the union. They were started through the efforts of the union laundries, and the union paid for their charters. After they were started, however, they deserted us. The yearly dividends of one of them have been as high as 39 per cent."

GREAT CHURCH CONFERENCE PASSES LABOR RESOLUTIONS.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Thirty denominations, representing eighteen million church members and fifty million adherents, spoke officially with reference to labor in the First Conference of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, just closed in Philadelphia. The report, in part, follows:

"By the force of economic law and of social custom, individual life has been, at times, swerved from the straight course, and the organized church has not always spoken when it should have borne witness, and its plea for righteousness has not always been uttered with boldness."

"We believe, not for its own sake, but in the interest of the kingdom of God, the church must not merely acquiesce in the movements outside of it which make for human welfare, but must demonstrate not by proclamation but by deeds its primacy among all the forces which seek to lift the plane and better the conditions of human life."

"We recognize the complex nature of industrial obligations affecting employer and employee, society and government, rich and poor, and most earnestly counsel tolerance, patience and mutual confidence; we do not defend or excuse wrong-doing in high places or in low, nor purpose to adapt the ethical standards of the Gospel to the exigencies of commerce or the codes of a confused industrial system."

"We regard with the greatest satisfaction the effort of those employers, individual and corporate, who have shown in the conduct of their business a fraternal spirit and a disposition to deal justly and humanely with their employees as to wages, profit-sharing, welfare work, protection against accidents, sanitary conditions of toil, and readiness to submit differences to arbitration. We record our admiration for such labor organizations as have under wise leadership throughout many years, by patient cultivation of just feelings and temperate views among their members, raised the efficiency of service, set the example of calmness and self-restraint in conference with employers, and promoted the welfare not only of the men of their own craft, but of the entire body of workingmen."

"In such organizations is the proof that the fun-

damental purposes of the labor movement are ethical. In them great numbers of men of all nationalities and origins are being compacted in fellowship, trained in mutual respect, and disciplined in virtues which belong to right character and are at the basis of good citizenship. By them society at large is benefited in the securing of better conditions of work, in the Americanization of our immigrant population, and in the educational influence of the multitudes who in the labor unions find their chief, sometimes their only, intellectual stimulus."

"We deem it the duty of all Christian people to concern themselves directly with certain practical industrial problems. To us it seems that the churches must stand—

"For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life."

"For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, a right ever to be wisely and strongly safeguarded against encroachments of every kind."

"For the right of workers to some protection against the hardships often resulting from the swift crises of industrial change."

"For the principle of conciliation and arbitration in industrial dissensions."

"For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries and mortality."

"For the abolition of child labor."

"For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community."

"For the suppression of the 'sweating system.'"

"For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life."

"For a release from employment one day in seven"

"For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford."

"For the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised."

"For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury."

"For the abatement of poverty."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

"To the several Christian bodies here represented the Council recommends:

"That the churches more fully recognize, through their pulpits, press and public assemblies, the great work of social reconstruction which is now in progress, the character, extent and ethical value of the labor movement, and the responsibilities of Christian men for the formation of social ideals."

"That the study of existing conditions in the industrial world, their origin and outcome, be more definitely enforced as an immediate Christian duty."

"That the churches with quickened zeal and keener appreciation, through their pastors, lay leaders and members, wherever possible, enter into systematic and fraternal relations with workingmen, by candid public discussion of the problems which especially concern them by advocating their cause when just, and particularly to obtain a more accurate and general knowledge of the meaning of trades unionism."

"That in its assemblies artificial distinctions be rebuked and removed."

"That the church fail not to emphasize its own relations, throughout the centuries and in the life of the world today, to the mighty movements which make for the betterment of social and industrial conditions."

"The church must witness to the truths which should shape industrial relations and strive to create the spirit of brotherhood in which alone these truths become operative. It must give itself fearlessly and passionately to the furtherance of all reforms by which it believes that the weak may be protected, the unscrupulous restrained, injustice abolished, equality of opportunity secured and wholesome conditions of life established."

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 18, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From Direct Legislation League, thanking Council for co-operation and requesting delegates to join. From the Asiatic Exclusion League, giving notice of regular monthly meeting. From the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, inclosing resolutions pledging co-operation in obtaining an organizer for the bay counties. From the Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders' Union, inclosing invitations for their annual entertainment. *Referred to Hall Association*—From the A. F. of L., requesting photo and plans of Council's building. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the general eight-hour committee, representing the printing trades of Akron, Ohio, calling the Council's attention to unfair publications. *Referred to Secretary*—From Kern County Labor Council, asking for information relative to fair firms. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From the Projecting Operators' Association, enclosing application for affiliation. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pa., requesting financial assistance.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Milkmen—Business fair; Guadalupe Dairy trouble adjusted; thank Council for co-operation. Boot and Shoe Workers—Business good; stamp has been removed from the factory of Buckingham & Hecht, and thank the Council for its assistance in the premises.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Committee reported that they had laid over for one week the request of an affiliated union for a remission of dues. On the communication from the American Federation of Labor for financial assistance for the mechanics on strike on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad system, the Committee recommended that in view of the condition of the Council's treasury, and in view also of the fact that our local unions were responding, that the communication be filed; concurred in. The Committee recommended that the Council declare Fuxe's Baking Company, Oak and Scott streets, unfair; concurred in. The retail grocery clerks, through a committee, reported a difference between themselves and the retail delivery drivers on the question of employees making deliveries, and employed in stores also. The matter was laid over for one week. Cooks' Union, No. 44, informed the committee that the union was restrained from action against Clark's bakery by an injunction. The matter was laid over for one week, and the secretary was instructed to investigate. Report concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported progress; Casting Chippers are doing well; term of Organizer Walsh has expired.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Delegate Shannon moved that the boycott on the Guadalupe Dairy be raised, the dispute having been adjusted.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTION—Nominations were declared open for Director of the Hall Association, vice Jos. Guinee, resigned. Delegate A. C. Rose was placed in nomination; it was moved to close, and the secretary cast the ballot; carried. Delegate Rose was declared elected a Director of the Hall Association.

The chair declared further nominations open for legislative representative in Sacramento. Delegate Hagerty stated that he was engaged in a venture that would preclude his devoting the time necessary to the work of legislative agent, and declined to be a candidate. The secretary stated that no such name as Jackson appeared on the roll of delegates, and there evidently had been some mistake in the name. Delegate Fredericks declined nomination, the mistake having been made in his name.

The chair appointed Delegate Reardon judge, and

Delegates Scott and Campbell inspectors. The committee on election reported as follows: Ballots cast, 126; John I. Nolan, 104; C. H. Parker, 21; scattering, 1. The chair declared Delegate Nolan elected legislative representative at Sacramento; Bro. Nolan thanked the Council for the confidence reposed in him, and pledged himself to do everything possible to prove worthy.

GOOD AND WELFARE—Delegate Decker announced that he had received word that an amalgamation of the different factions of teamsters had taken place in the East, and that a great many of the unions had returned under the banner of the International Brotherhood. Delegate McLaughlin stated that this was true except as far as Chicago was concerned, at which place he believed they were attempting to organize and maintain an independent movement.

RECEIPTS—Street Railway Employees, \$6; Cigar-makers, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Boiler-makers, No. 25, \$6; Sailors, \$20; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$8; Barbers, \$28; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Garment Workers, \$10; Metal Polishers, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$6; Soap Workers, \$6; Milkmen, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Bakers, No. 24, \$14; Teamsters, \$20; Gas Workers, \$10; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$20; Leather Workers, \$2; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Waitresses, \$10; Boat Builders, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$2. Total, \$220.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; Call, 75 cents; Daily News, 25 cents; W. N. Brunt & Co., printing voucher books, \$5; J. Monahan & Co., printing receipt books, \$5.50. Total, \$64.50.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum Road Show has scored the greatest success of any vaudeville entertainment that has been given in this city. Next week will positively be the last of the Road Show, which includes Mlle. de Dio, the beautiful French danseuse in "Terpsichore's Dream"; Edwin Holt and company in George Ade's delightful sketch, "The Mayor and the Manicure"; Hyman Meyer, the man at the piano; Charles and Fannie Van; Merian's marvelous canine actors in "The Elopement of Salome," and those remarkably clever comedy acrobats, Work and Ower. The Road Show will be supplemented next week by Gus Edwards' School Boys and Girls and Rogers and Deely, "The Singer and his Valet."

The enforcement of the child labor laws and the question of compulsory education were discussed at a meeting of the Civic League last week. Deputy Labor Commissioner F. C. Jones claimed that 80 per cent of the counties of the State paid no attention to compulsory education or child labor laws. He stated there were 13,000 children in this city who should be in school, but are not. Mr. Jones referred to alarming conditions that prevail in Alameda County in the matter of child labor. The executive committee of the Civic League was instructed to suggest suitable methods of enforcing the compulsory education law. The laws covering both these problems are explicit and adequate. They were not passed to remain inoperative. The Civic League will be doing a public service by placing the blame where it rightly belongs, and public attention should be directed to the importance of caring for the child during the period the child is unable to care for himself or herself. The welfare of the coming generation demands this. Incidentally, it might be well to impress the wealthy "open shoppers" of the necessity of co-operating in these movements. It appears that the unions are not guilty of the restrictive crimes charged against them in high dollar circles. On the contrary, the trade organizations are, as usual, fighting for the children. Unionists are vitally concerned in their offspring, and they want to see the young educated and kept out of factory and mine.

First Clothes Men Wore

grew on trees, and when one garment had worn out it was only necessary to pluck another "ready-made."

This simple custom had an advantage in the inexpensiveness of the garments—but the great drawback was the lack of individuality in dress.

In some respects the ready-made clothes of present times have not advanced beyond those of the "fig-leaf" age. Not made to anybody's measure—a ready-made suit never fits. Made by the hundreds after the same pattern.

The clothes we make fit perfectly because we consider your particular needs—and the result is a suit of service and satisfaction for \$25.00 and upwards.

McDonald & Collett

TWO STORES

741 Market St.
Opp. Grant Ave.

2184-86 Mission St.
Near 18th St.

Orpheum

Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class A. Theatre Building

Phone WEST 6000.

For the Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon
LAST WEEK! Orpheum Road Show
Direction Mr. Martin Beck.

Supplemented By

Gus Edwards' School Boys and Girls
9—Youthful Singers, Dancers and Comedians—9
And

Rogers & Deely

"The Singer and His Valet."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays,
10, 25, 50c.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Divisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES



Winchester Hotel

76 Third Street

Near Market

SAME LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms . . . 50c and up per day.
Single Rooms . . . \$3.00 and up per week.
Family Rooms . . . 75c and up per day.
Family Rooms, \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM
THE HOTEL.

ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY
THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 21, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8 p.m., President W. G. Ross in the chair. Minutes of the previous minutes read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—Cooks and Waiters, Ed Galbert.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Sacramento Federated Trades, asking what action had been taken relative to submitting an ordinance to city trustees prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works; secretary instructed to answer. From Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, requesting financial aid; referred to executive committee. From Akron, Ohio, General Eight Hour Committee, stating that publications of the Werner Publishing Co. are produced under non-union conditions; referred to delegates to bring before their unions. From Akron, Ohio, Defense Committee, acknowledging receipt of \$5 contribution; filed.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Carpenters and Joiners—Working on their by-laws. Flour and Cereal Mill Employees—Elected officers; two applications. Boilermakers—Elect officers at next meeting. Lathers—Two by transfer; elected officers; trouble settled on Warford-Nutz job. Cooks and Waiters—To meet hereafter second Tuesday afternoon of each month; expect to unionize St. Vincent Hotel dining room; have twenty-seven members in good standing. Bartenders—Have unionized St. Vincent hotel bar. Federal Union—Initiated one, three applications.

EXECUTIVE AND ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reports progress in organizing several crafts; appointed W. G. Ross and F. M. Wynkoop a committee to work with laundry workers' anti-Japanese committee. Recommend that council invite Building Trades Council to affiliate by sending two delegates; concurred in. Recommend that unions affiliated co-operate with council in celebrating Labor Day; concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Recommended certain clauses for insertion in proposed street railway franchise; referred back to committee for complete report. Will write Secretary of Navy in relation to violation of law, requiring safety appliances on railways, on Mare Island railway.

COMMITTEE ON PROMETHEUS LAUNCHING—Oppose payment of remainder of Cohen bill for luncheon served.

NEW BUSINESS—The drafting of an ordinance prohibiting the employment of persons not citizens of the United States on public work in Vallejo, was referred to the law and legislative committee.

Dave Milder, secretary of the Socialist club, was given the privilege of the floor, and made an appeal to the council to co-operate in stopping the return to Russia of Christian Rudowitz, a political refugee in this country. J. B. Dale, W. H. Depew and Joseph McGlennon were appointed to act for the Council.

Adjourned at 10:30 p.m., to meet Saturday, December 26th, at 8 p.m. Respectfully,

FRANK M. WYNKOOP.

Correspondent Vallejo Trades and Labor Council.

OF INTEREST TO THE CARMEN.

International President W. D. Mahon has gone to Boston to act as arbitrator for the fourteen locals of street and electric railway employees employed on what is known as the "old colony system," otherwise the Boston and Northern Company.

Congressman McKinley, who has the controlling interest in what is known as the McKinley system of interurban lines operating in quite a number of the small towns of Illinois, has informed Edward Mc Morrow, member of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union, that he wants his system organized, and a notice has been posted to that effect by the congressman.

Burglar: "Hand over your cash."

Mr. Suburbs: "All right! only keep quiet, and don't disturb my wife. She's been talking for two hours, and has just fallen asleep."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretary's office, No. 68 Haight street.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held December 22d, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Miss G. St. Claire of Local No. 105, Spokane, was admitted to membership on transfer. Messrs. G. M. Peralta, Jr., of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, and S. Simonson of Local No. 310, New York City, were admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. The application for membership of Mr. H. Lowenstein was laid over one week.

Mrs. E. Orchard, E. H. Orr, and W. H. Mathewson have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. O. S. Jones, of Local No. 76, Seattle, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

Dues for the fourth quarter of 1908 (\$1.50) are now due and payable to the financial secretary, Mr. A. S. Morey, No. 68 Haight street. There are no death assessments to be paid this quarter. The dues of the fourth quarter will become delinquent on January 1, 1909, on which date the constitutional fine will be charged to the accounts of delinquent members.

The following named members will constitute the next funeral band that will be called upon to render service:

Oboe, J. Smetana; piccolo, R. D. Barton; flute, A. Bode; clarinets, C. Luppy (E flat), H. Leber, W. C. Lowe, E. L. Matthews, A. M. Mayers and J. H. McCall; cornets, A. Arriola, J. J. Atkins, H. Auerbach, C. Baier, P. Baier and H. F. Barbier; altos, G. E. Williams and N. L. Williams; French horns, P. Roth and O. Schlott; trombones, S. Greene, A. Gutman and W. F. Hammer; baritone, C. E. Burns; bassoon, O. Schuchholz; tubas, J. M. Leary, F. H. Lockwood and J. A. Madigan; small drum, J. L. Stewart; bass drum, T. B. Finegan; gong, W. Vane.

A communication has been received by the secretary containing information that first class pianists, celloists and clarinetists are wanted for positions at a northern point. The work is of first class character and the remuneration will correspond, but positions are only open to capable performers. Any member desiring further information on the subject is invited to confer with the secretary.

Mr. Edwin P. Lewis of Local No. 36, Topeka, and musical director of the "Sis Hopkins" company, was reported playing at the American theater, this city, week of December 13th.

The attention of members is specially directed to the fact of the Sutro Baths being included in the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Some report is current that members of various unions of this city have been observed patronizing Sutro Baths as conducted at present, and thereby acting in a manner detrimental to the welfare of the trades unionists of San Francisco and vicinity. It should be remembered that in such matters "the concern of one is the concern of all," and that the employment of union help at this establishment would be of moral benefit to the labor organizations of our community.

Down in New Orleans they are having a lively time over the printing for "tag day." The little dime persuaders appeared without the union label. The members of the Allied Printing Trades Council wanted to know why. They were insistent. Then it was discovered that New York furnished the work. The next move came from the employing printers of New Orleans. They were indignant, naturally. The result is that there is a general stirring of the types, and employers and unionists have clasped hands on the importance of the union label as a token for home industry and manufacture.

Fair Widow: "Yes, I've made up my mind that when I die I shall be cremated, as my husband was."

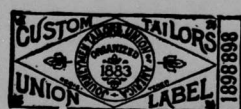
Gallant Captain: "Dear Lady, please don't talk about such dreadful things. Consider how much better it would be in your case to—er—cross out the C!"

WHAT YOU EARN

by the sweat of your brow should not be spent with a lavish hand. Being a good fellow is not nearly so good as being a good man. Be good to yourself and your family by starting a savings account now. Don't wait till New Year's Day to make this resolution—do it now.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
To receive deposits.



This is the Label of the
Journeyman
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

The Cream of All Beers

YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

PRACTICAL PRINTING

WE PRINT
THE LABOR
CLARION

Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

Walter N. Brunt Co.

391 Jessie St., at Fifth

PHONE KEARNY 1966

OPPOSITE U. S. MINT



PRICES RIGHT
PROMPT DELIVERY

AMONG THE UNIONS.

International President George L. Berry of the printing pressmen has returned from his trip through the southern part of the State. He was royally entertained in San Diego on the evening of December 13th, and his visit will result in good to his fellow craftsmen. Last Saturday night Mr. Berry was tendered a banquet in San Francisco by his friends, and an enjoyable evening was spent. On Wednesday evening of this week the Oakland pressmen entertained the International President. A report of the struggle for the eight-hour day has formed the basis of Mr. Berry's talks, and he is duly appreciative of the efforts of local trade unionists to make his stay pleasant.

* * *

The tailors have decided to fine members \$25.00 who join the "independent" organization of San Francisco. The Oakland tailors have taken similar action. There is naturally strong opposition to a dual "union," for such a condition detracts from the strength of the movement and is a barrier to the progress of a craft.

* * *

The theatrical stage mechanics have appointed W. G. Rusk, George Adams and Howard Norwell a committee to secure a testimonial for S. D. Simmons, who is chairman of the examining board and a former president of the union. Mr. Simmons has served the California State Federation of Labor as first vice-president.

* * *

Considerable interest was taken by the barbers of Oakland in their election last Monday night. The result was: D. Rios, president; Z. T. Barker, vice-president; Ben Litzenstein, secretary; C. I. Burkhart, recorder; W. W. Butler, treasurer. Mr. Litzenstein was re-elected to his sixth term as secretary. He has been a factor in increasing the membership from 140 to 300, and in accumulating reserve and sick funds.

* * *

The San Francisco barbers are going to affiliate with the Asiatic Exclusion League. Officers will be elected next Monday night. There is a contest for business agent. The services of George Price as president will be suitably recognized when he retires from the office.

* * *

The bartenders elected officers last Wednesday. The membership is increasing, and the sick are carefully looked after.

* * *

The laundry workers have elected the following as officers for the ensuing term and will install them at the meeting of January 4th: D. J. Gorman, president; Nellie Wagner, vice-president; Carrie Parmer, secretary; Charles Linegar, treasurer; Robert Ewing, business agent; James Farron and George McDonald, sergeants-at-arms; William Clifford, Robert Gamm, Annie Brown, Charles Robertson, Al Brown, Morris Sincheimer, George McDonald and J. Whittle, executive committee; M. L. O'Keefe, Carrie Parmer, James Linegar, Nellie Victor, J. Black, D. J. Gorman, Robert Ewing, Annie Brown, Charles Linegar, delegates to the Labor Council; George Black, Charles Child, William Clifford, D. J. Gorman, and J. Dunlea, law and legislative committee.

* * *

Upholsterers' Union, No. 128, last Tuesday night nominated candidates for office for the ensuing term. At the close of the meeting fifteen ten-pound turkeys were distributed to members who held lucky numbers.

* * *

The Co-Operative Meat Company of Oakland is discussing a proposition to increase the price of shares to \$15.00. For some time the cost has been \$10.00.

* * *

While in Sacramento during the latter part of last week Robert Glockling, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was the guest of the union of that city. After a meeting at Red Men's

hall, in which the president delivered an address upon conditions of the trade in the country generally, he was escorted to the Eagle Hotel, where a supper was given in his honor. During his stay in that city he was under the escort of County Auditor L. P. Williams and County Coroner W. F. Gormley, honorary withdrawal members of the union.

* * *

The milk wagon drivers and the Dairymen's Association are conferring on the question of a renewal of the yearly wage and hour agreement, which expires this month.

* * *

The garment workers elected the following officers on Tuesday evening: Sarah Hagan, president; Mrs. Walmsley, vice-president; Mary Fenton, recording secretary; May Cummings, financial secretary and business agent; Mrs. Johnson, treasurer; Maggie Galli, Mrs. Poysell, Mrs. Hammel, Anna Culberson, Margaret Seaman, Mary Fenton and May Cummings, executive board; Mrs. Walmsley, Sarah Hagan, Margaret Seaman, May Cummings and Mamie Miers, delegates to the Labor Council; Margaret Seaman, Anna Wilson and Kate Granville, trustees; Mrs. Quilfelt, Anna Culberson, Margaret Seaman and Mrs. Poysell, benevolent committee.

* * *

The recently organized casting chippers initiated a class of ten candidates at the last meeting.

* * *

The stationary firemen will elect officers on Tuesday evening, December 29th.

* * *

The bakers have nominated officers. It has been decided to open the charter until January 1st to admit French and Italian bakers on an initiation fee of \$2.00.

* * *

Advices have been received from Minnesota that it is proposed to have meat cutters appear before a board of examiners to be tested as to their qualifications to follow the trade.

* * *

Trade unionists heard with considerable satisfaction the news that the controversy with the Guadalupe Dairy Company has been settled.

* * *

A. C. Rose of the waiters has been elected a director of the Hall Association.

* * *

John O. Walsh has notified the Labor Council that he will willingly assist in every way to organize new unions and upbuild those needing a helping hand, despite the fact that his commission as special organizer has expired.

* * *

Dennis J. Murray has been re-elected to represent the butchers as secretary and business agent.

* * *

There was a very close contest for president of the Musicians' Union, Harry Menke winning by one vote. J. A. Keogh was re-elected secretary, and the delegates to the Labor Council are A. Dijeau, M. Manhiem, J. H. Meyer, B. Schoenberg, C. T. Schuppert, G. Selo and J. W. Spencer.

* * *

The waiters gave their usual Christmas dinner today. They report that business is better than it has been for some time.

* * *

John I. Nolan received a flattering vote at the last meeting of the Labor Council for the position of legislative agent during the coming session of the Legislature.

* * *

The machinists are protesting the inroads of Asiatics into the larger industries, as well as the smaller lines of occupation. The local lodge is preparing a bill to be submitted to the Legislature in relation to giving preference to home industry in contracts let for State and municipal work.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER
BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Dec. is Black on Yellow

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

605 KEARNY ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

ASK FOR THE BEST
2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

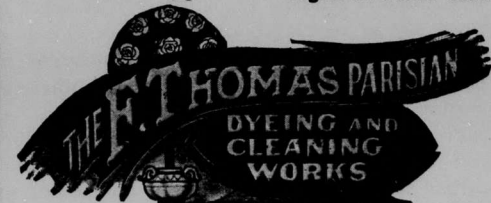
EL PRACTIMO

UNION MADE

KELLY & DOAN, Manufacturers
Sixteenth and Valencia Streets

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League to the A. F. of L. Convention in Denver, spoke on November 12th. In part she said:

"I have the honor to represent something like 25,000 trades union women in America and I feel you could not work without us. Very briefly, what are we trying to do? We are trying to interpret the trades union movement to the women of America, to the unorganized women workers, to the women of privilege, to all the women of America, because there is one particular work which cannot be done unless we get the women to help in doing it. The men go forward in their splendid work for individual achievement, but we women have always seen to it since the life race began that the very least of these, the little ones, come along, and cannot you see the picture of those olden days when, in the very beginning of our life race history, the men went forward in their pioneer work, went forward to new achievement, and the woman, standing as one of her group, and saying: 'Not so fast; we must come with you; we bear the child.' And just so today, I would like to say to you when you are going forward in your splendid achievement: 'Not so fast, my brothers; make it possible for us to come with you, because we bear the child.'"

"We are trying to interpret the trades union movement to the women of America, and in interpreting it to the young girls of fourteen or sixteen years old, is it not right that we should interpret it differently from the interpretation that we are bringing to you as men? Our Women's Trade Union League is trying to interpret this modern way of doing the work of the women of the race; trying to control social conditions so that never in Chicago will we live through a period when over six hundred babies died in one month. They were the babies of the unemployed men and women of Chicago. They were the children born of those mothers we gave you a picture of on our postal cards that are being nursed while the mother goes on with her work. How are we going to control those conditions except through concerted action? How can we do it unless we get every woman in the land to stand with us to see that the same social control that we had over the work we have done in the past will go on, only with modern methods in control. And so we are trying to interpret it. We have in Chicago, Boston, New York and St. Louis four leagues. We are an integral part of the labor movement of America today.

"In interpreting this trades union movement to the young girls of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, we are doing very simple things. We are a chorus with eleven nationalities represented. The girls are learning to sing together. We are teaching and bringing to them the rich possibilities of life and trying to get out of them those dormant energies which lie buried within them. It requires a great soul as well as a great mind to arouse the dormant energies and make them work creatively for good. That is what we are trying to do with the girls. We have our women organizers in these four cities, not only trying to reach the labor leaders in the movement, but the rank and file of the young girls, the rank and file of the women who are going to be taught it is their work and their duty to get back again that social control which we as women have always held, because to us has always been trusted the child life and home life."

* * *

Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty, the only woman elected to the Colorado Legislature at the recent election, is being urged to become a candidate for speaker. This is rather hard on the sex, for, in the position referred to, a woman would not have the advantages she would on the floor. Mrs. Lafferty recognizes this, and is prepared to thwart the energies of those whose interest in her behalf may have ulterior motives. She thus summarizes the laws demanded by the women of Colorado:

More stringent regulations safeguarding public health and the health of the home; protecting the

children; defending interests of women wage earners; larger appropriations for the charitable institutions and the home for wayward girls; an effective eight-hour law that will apply to factory and laundry girls; and a direct primary law so that nominations for office can be made by the people instead of by the political bosses.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***

Open Evenings 'till Christmas

Ladies' Desks
Morris Chairs
Book Cases

And a thousand pretty and useful articles appropriate for Christmas giving.

Your Credit Is Good!

STERLING

Furniture Company

1049 Market Street

OPPOSITE McALLISTER

S. N. WOOD & CO.

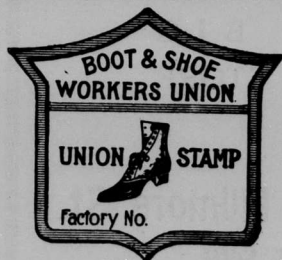
Union Made Clothing

THREE BIG STORES

It appeals to particular people because it is particularly good

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

Demand the Union Label on Articles

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000.00

Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000.00

Reserve and Contingent Funds\$1,453,983.62

Deposits, June 30, 1908.....\$34,474,554.23

Total Assets\$37,055,263.31

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2555 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S. 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(*) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(10) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris-Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(*) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Fousek's Bakery, Oak and Scott streets.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market Street.
United Cigar Stores.

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St. Near Ellis

A good story has been going the round of the papers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was once on an electioneering tour in Ontario, and as the elections were bitterly contested, every conceivable effort was made to stir up race and religious prejudice. One day a telegram from Quebec was sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as follows: "Report in this country that your children have not been baptized. Telegraph denial." To this the Premier replied: "Sorry to say report is correct. I have no children."

* * *

Winkers: "Talking about mean men, do you know Binkers?"

Minkers: "Is he mean?"

Winkers: "Mean! Mean is no name for it. Why, that fellow is mean enough to put his name on an umbrella."

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Security Savings Bank (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco) 316 Montgomery St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 2, 1909.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK

No. 2631 Mission St., between 22d and 23d.
(Member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.)
For the half year ending December 31, 1908, interest will be paid on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after January 2, 1909. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal.
DE WITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Central Trust Company of California, Market and Sansome Sts.; Branches 624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the Savings Department of this Bank at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909.
B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market St., opposite Third (member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco).—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1909.
JAMES D. PHELAN, President.
GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Humboldt Savings Bank, 783 Market Street, near 4th (member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco).—For the half year ending December 31st, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1st, 1909.
W. E. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—San Francisco Savings Union (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), N. W. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of four and one-quarter (4¼) per cent on term deposits and four (4) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from January 1st.
LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Savings and Loan Society (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 101 Montgomery St., corner Suter St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909. Money deposited before January 10th will draw interest from January 1, 1909.
WM. A. BOSTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The German Savings and Loan Society (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 526 California street, Mission Branch, 2572 Mission street, near 22d.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909.
GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Scandinavian Savings Bank (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), Chronicle Building.—For the half year ending December 31st, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1909.
L. M. MACDONALD, Cashier.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.

S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.

Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

Pragers, Jones and Market.

Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.

Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.

Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.

A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market.

McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.

Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.

Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.

J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.

Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.

C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.

Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.

Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.

Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

W. H. Doud, 1124 Market street.

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.

P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.

W. and H. Horn, 90 Sanchez.

FAIR LISTS

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday, December 27th, in the Labor Temple Hall at 316 Fourteenth street. One o'clock is the starting time. There will be the usual amount of business to transact, and members should make a note of the time and place and attend.

The one-half of one per cent assessment for the reserve fund was discontinued with the November payment. When December dues are payable the total will amount to the per capita stamp and one and one-half per cent on earnings for the month. The one per cent is for local purposes and the one-half of one per cent. for the I. T. U. old-age pension assessment.

From the San Francisco delegation in the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs comes a warm letter of appreciation for the substantial evidence of No. 21's Christmas greetings. In return for the letter we wish our friends a "Happy New Year," accompanied by the best of good health for many a long year to come.

Frank Coffey sends out Christmas greetings to his friends from New York City.

H. Heber, Jr., is suing the J. J. Stevinson irrigation colony in Merced County on the ground that the company failed to provide ditches available for irrigating his land, which resulted in the total failure of two successive crops. The printer is having the best of the preliminary legal sparring, Judge Hunt having overruled a demurrer to the complaint.

The Boston convention of the I. T. U. amended section 61 of the general laws so that traveling cards after January 1, 1909, will expire "in two months from the time the last international due stamp thereon shows dues to have been paid." A new style card has been provided, and local secretaries have been instructed to turn in the old traveling certificates of membership.

B. A. Stone called at headquarters a few days ago. He has spent seven years in Alaska, and thinks that it costs more to live in San Francisco than it does in the midst of the snow and ice. Mr. Stone was manager of the Nome *Nugget*, and served the typographical union of that place as secretary.

H. T. Hammond, formerly of the *Call*, is a newspaper proprietor in Contra Costa County. He has issued a special "booster" edition of the *Byron Times*, consisting of a sixty-four page magazine section, handsomely bound, with illustrated colored cover and some excellent half-tones.

The Washington, D. C., *Times* has abandoned its Sunday morning edition, and will hereafter appear as a seven-day afternoon paper.

Governor Shallenberger has appointed Will M. Maupin deputy labor commissioner for the State of Nebraska. Mr. Maupin is a well known printer, and for some years he has edited the Lincoln, Neb., *Wageworker*.

The Philadelphia *Evening Times* appeared on December 13th as a Sunday evening paper in addition to the issue for the other days in the week.

Los Angeles Typographical Union has voted to deposit \$500 of its strike fund with the Labor Temple Association.

The *Evening Press* chapel of Los Angeles voted unanimously in favor of an assessment of one-half of one per cent for the Union Printers' Home as a Christmas donation, in compliance with the letter forwarded by President James M. Lynch.

Tom Arnold, delegate to the Milwaukee convention of the I. T. U. and a former officer of No. 21, was married on October 29th, according to the November number of the *Australasian Typographical Journal*. Mr. Arnold is working in the Victorian Government printing office. His associates of the craft held a chapel meeting to wish the benedict bon voyage on the sea of matrimony, and, incidentally, to present the couple with several valuable presents as a substantial token of their esteem. The trade paper referred to speaks in eulogistic terms of the groom. Inasmuch as he once expected to return to California, the prediction of the writer of these "topics" is that Mr. Arnold is extremely likely to stay beneath the Southern Cross.

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SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

The importance of advocating the desirability of a permanent down-town shopping district cannot be too strongly emphasized. It means the centralization of the city's business, and it will add much to the convenience of the Buying Public. The only way to bring this important change about is to encourage the down-town shopping movement. We have long since accepted Market Street as the natural retail center of the city, a fact best demonstrated by our immediate return to a location which at the time seemed almost hopeless. Nothing will assist more to build up the down town district than the patronage of the buying public—nothing will lend more to the prestige of San Francisco.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.